Tobacco Industry and	rev 18 Aug 04			
Subject	Title	Objective	Conclusion	Source
Tobacco industry attempts to deter public health policy	Tobacco Industry Litigation to Deter Local Public Health Ordinances: The Industry Usually Loses in Court	To review tobacco industry litigation to determine the effects on public health ordinances.	Municipalities should continue to pass ordinances and be prepared to defend them against claims of implied preemption or on constitutional grounds. If the ordinance is properly prepared they will likely prevail. Health advocates should be prepared to assist in this process.	Tobacco Control 2004; 13 :65-73 http://tc.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/13/1/65
Tobacco industry opposition to BC smoke-free law	British Columbia Capital Regional District 100% Smoke-free Bylaw: A Successful Public Health Campaign Despite Industry Opposition	To describe how the British Columbia Capital Regional District successfully passed, implemented, and enforced a 100% smoke-free bylaw in all public places, including restaurants and bars, despite an aggressive campaign by the tobacco industry (acting through the hospitality industry) to stop it.	It is possible to overcome serious opposition orchestrated by the tobacco industry and develop and implement a 100% smoke-free bylaw in Canada. Doing so requires attention to detail in drafting the bylaw, as well as a public education campaign on the health dangers of secondhand smoke and active enforcement to overcome organized resistance to the bylaw. Jurisdictions considering smoke-free bylaws should anticipate this opposition when developing and implementing their bylaws.	Tobacco Control 2003; 12 :264-268 http://tc.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/12/3/ 264
Successful tobacco industry manipulation of the hospitality industry	Tobacco Industry Manipulation of the Hospitality Industry to Maintain Smoking in Public Places	To describe how the tobacco industry used the "accommodation" message to mount an aggressive and effective world-wide campaign to recruit the hospitality industry to serve as surrogates for fighting smoke-free restrictions.	The tobacco industry has turned the hospitality industry into its de facto lobbying arm on clean indoor air. Public health advocates need to understand that when they talk to organized restaurant associations they are effectively talking to the tobacco industry and must act accordingly.	Tobacco Control 2002; 11:94-104 www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/9.4- DearloveHospitality.pdf
Local experience in passing a clean indoor air law	The Duluth clean indoor air ordinance: Problems and success in fighting the tobacco industry at the local level in the 21st century	To investigate tobacco industry strategies for fighting local tobacco control efforts in Duluth, Minnesota	Health advocates should assume that the tobacco industry will oppose all tobacco control efforts directly, indirectly, or both. Clean indoor air ordinances should be framed as workplace safety issues.	American Journal of Public Health 2003; 93:1214-1221 www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/Duluth.pdf
Tobacco industry opposition to local boards of health actions	Boards of Health as Venues for Clean Indoor Air Policy Making	To determine tobacco industry strategies for opposing health board actions and to identify elements necessary for public health to prevail.	Passing local regulations is not necessarily easier that state legislation. The industry will often attempt to involve the legislature in fighting the regulations, forcing advocates to fight a battle on 2 fronts. It is important for health boards to verify their authority over smoking restrictions and refrain from considering non health factors (including industry	American Journal of Public Health 2002; 92:257-265 www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/9.4- DearloveBOH.pdf

			claims of adverse economic impacts) so as to withstand court challenges.	
Tobacco industry influence with a state restaurant association	Strange bedfellows: the history of collaboration between the Massachusetts Restaurant Association and the tobacco industry	To examine the relationship between the tobacco industry and the Massachusetts restaurant association.	The opposition of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association to smoking bans in food and beverage establishments is a result of the historical relationship with the tobacco industry.	American Journal of Public Health 2001;91(4):598-603 http://www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/9.4-Ritch&BegayStrangeBedfellows.pdf
New York experience in passing a smoking ban	The campaign to enact New York City's Smoke- Free Air Act	To review experiences in New York in passing a smoking ban.	Local public health officials should heed lessons learned including providing adequate information to supporters and decision makers, as well as knowing the opposition and tactics.	Journal of Public Health Management Practice 1999;5(1):1-13 http://www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/9.4-Clark-NYCampaignJPHMP1999.pdf
Early tobacco industry opposition to California clean indoor air ordinances	New tobacco industry strategy to prevent local tobacco control	To review California experience in passing and maintaining smoking bans.	The tobacco industry spends millions of dollars to oppose and/or repeal smoking ordinances across California. When public health officials remain committed and active, opposition efforts usually fail.	Journal of the American Medial Assocation (JAMA) 1993;270:479-486 http://www.tobaccoscam.ucsf.edu/pdf/9.4-Traynor-NewTobaccoIndustryStrategy.pdf